(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2344.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1791.

MADRAS, *February* 23.

The following account of the Britiſh officers taken with general Matthews at Bednore, was lately received, and is generally credited:

HAIK ALLY, a ſhubadar of the 15th Bombay battalion, commanded by captain Macculloch, and who was taken with general Matthews at Bednore, arrived yeſterday at this preſidency, having made his eſcape from Seringapatam.

On his firſt impriſonment he was put in irons, agreeable to the tyrant's general mode, but liberated about three years ago, and ſuffered to walk about the fort as a priſoner at large. About three weeks ſince, Tippoo ſent to his capital for his favourite wife and child, when, mixing with the crowd who accompanied them in the habit of a faker, he accompliſhed his eſcape. He left captains Lindrum, Eames and Macculloch, at Seringapatam, though reported by Tippoo to be dead, and ſays that lieutenant Stuart and other officers of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, were alſo alive when he came away. Reſpecting the fate of the unfortunate general Matthews, he ſaid the general belief was, that he died of grief.

He left Tippoo with his whole army at Gingee, to which place he had accompanied Tippoo's wife and family from Seringapatam; and adds that Cariem Saib, Tippoo's brother, was put to death, ſhortly after Mahomed Ally had experienced that dread reward for the eminent ſervices he had rendered his father.

ROME, *Auguſt* 15.

On Thurſday laſt, after dinner, his holineſs the pope paid a viſit to the convent of Dominicans. He was received at the gate by the principal of that order, and his chief officers. He then kneeled down and prayed before the high altar, after which he looked at the body of St. Dominique, the founder of the Dominicans. Having ſpent ſome time with theſe brave defenders of the church, he returned to the Quirinal.—France is the perpetual ſubject of converſation in Rome: all eyes, all ears, are turned towards that kingdom, and not a moment paſſes without hopes of hearing of a counter-revolution being effected. Such zealous adherents to the French national aſſembly, as reſide here, are every minute diſappearing, for fear of arreſt, ſo that the only Frenchmen now to be ſeen in the ſtreets are ſome biſhops and titled nobleſſe without money, who are waiting a change of affairs in their favour. In Naples the French anti-revolutioniſts are very numerous—the ladies particularly ſo—who publiſh their principles by large neck-handkerchiefs, ſtamped with a variety of ariſtocratical ſymbols ſuch as lillies, crowns and ſceptres.

The count de Merci Argenteau, (ſays a Bruſſels paper) has proceeded on his journey to England. The French refugees will have it that his errand is to perſuade the king of Britain to exert himſelf in favour of a counter-revolution in France. It is the folly of theſe people to imagine that the whole world is to be turned upide down to gratify their whimſical fancies. The truth of the matter is, the count's buſineſs in England is to viſit the principal manufactories, and become acquainted with the various uſeful arts in that country.

ATH, *(Auſtrian Netherlands) Auguſt* 25.

The life that the French exiles lead here is much of a piece with that at Bruſſels, or in their garriſons. The greater part of them are really objects of pity. Moſt of them have no other bed than ſome ſheaves of ſtraw thrown into a cellar, and not a few of them reduced to the neceſſity of eating ammunition bread. Although this kind of life has ſome reſemblance to the military, it does not ſeem to agree with their ſtomachs;—they have loſt all confidence in their leaders, and the far greater part are deſtitute of arms, although they have been long promiſed to them.

The biſhop of Sorrento (a city eighteen miles ſouth of Naples) has juſt publiſhed a book, in which he proves, that the Romiſh prieſts, like thoſe of the Greek church, ought to be reinſtated in the natural privileges of marrying, and that the celibacy of the Roman prieſthood is the work of ſtate policy. A married prieſt (ſays he) would be moſt likely to conſider his own temporal intereſts and thoſe of his fellow-citizens, as having ſome affinity—a conſideration that ever had great weight with the popes, who, in former ages, had the vanity to aſpire after univerſal monarchy.

BRUSSELS, *September* 16.

The intelligence of the French king having accepted the conſtitution decreed by the national aſſembly, reached this city yeſterday. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the general ſurpriſe that this event occaſioned; for the prevailing opinion here was, that the king would not have been in haſte to give his acceptation, or, if he did, that exceptions would have been made to ſome parts of it. The audience days at court here are Wedneſday and Friday; but the audience which ſhould have been to-day (Friday) has been put off till to-morrow, occaſioned, as is generally believed, by the ſupriſe into which the court was thrown by this piece of intelligence.

PARIS, *September* 6.

The Bourdeaux chamber of commerce has importunately demanded the recal of the decree, granting liberty and equal privileges with the whites to the mulattoes in St. Domingo. This is directly oppoſite to the opinion of the citizens of Bourdeaux, who in their petition on this ſubject, voluntarily offered to embark in quality of ſoldiers, to compel the coloniſts to comply with the decree of May 15th. The municipality and friends of the conſtitution wiſhed to prevent the ſetting out of the meſſenger that had been engaged to carry the addreſs of the chamber of commerce to the national aſſembly; but the mercantile and naval bodies urged his departure, conſidering, no doubt, that the commercial intereſts had at leaſt as good a right to petition, as the conſtitutioniſts.

An addreſs from the merchants and captains of the port of Havre-de-Grace, to the national aſſembly of France.

GENTLEMEN,

Since the publication of your decree of May 15, the merchants and captains of this port trading to the French colonies in the Weſt-Indies, or who have connexions there, have not failed conſtantly to repreſent to you the impoſſibility of your new mode of colonial government being carried into execution.—We are ſorry to ſay that the clamours of malevolence, ignorance, or intrigue, have ſtifled our complaints. Convinced in our own minds of the ruinous conſequences of this decree, we have therefore been conſtrained to lament in ſilence the inefficacy of our addreſs.

Happy ſhould we find ourſelves to be deceived in our apprehenſions of ill, but, alas! what we foreboded has really come to paſs.

In the town of Cape François, and in all the northern parts of St. Domingo, upon the firſt intelligence of this ill judged decree, rage and indignation took poſſeſſion of the minds of the white inhabitants; party quarrels and difference of opinion inſtantly ceaſed, and all were united in the common cauſe—they univerſally agreed to ſacrifice their lives a thouſand times, and be buried in the ruins of their unfortunate country, rather than remain paſſive ſpectators of their individual deſtruction.

We give you, gentlemen, an exact copy of the expreſſions we have received of the feelings of the inhabitants—do not ſuppoſe, then, that the diſcontents of the coloniſts will be confined to empty exclamations and vain menaces.

We tremble when we tell you, that a motion has been made in the general aſſembly to hoiſt the Engliſh flag in the iſland of St. Domingo—and the motion was highly applauded.

In this, their ſeaſon of terror and calamity, the treaſuries of the iſland are ſhut, commerce is interrupted, payments are at an end, every citizen has become a ſoldier, and preparations are every where made for vigorous warfare.

At the Cape, the batteries of fort Picolet have been manned to repulſe thoſe who ſhall be ſo hardy as to come there with their doctrines of national liberty and philantropy—doctrines, at once productive of blood and cruelty.

The citizens, the governmental bodies, the regular troops; all have but one mind; one ſoul: they are ready to curſe the connexions that ally them to France; and in the moments of deſperation, loudly exclaim, that the parent country is the mother of cruelty.

And thus it is, gentlemen, that by giving way to refined notions and impracticable ſyſtems, the nation is upon the point of loſing for ever no inconſiderable number of its moſt faithful citizens.

The event will be, that we ſhall be compelled to conquer our own colonies, and cut the throats of our brethren through a national predilection for metaphyſical ideas. Need we mention, that the reſentment of a powerful body of citizens muſt ſpeedily be wreaked upon ſome of the French ſea ports who are advocates of this falſe philanthropy; [the emancipation of the negroes and mulattoes in the Weſt-Indies] but, if they are real philanthropiſts, why do they refuſe to pay their debts to the planters, and ſend back the veſſels that have been ſo long waiting for returns.

Enlightened as you are by calamitous experience, ſuſpend, we beſeech you, the execution of this your impolitic decree, relative to liberating the people of colour. Be patient—do not precipitate matters of this kind, till the minds of men are become more ripe for receiving the leſſons of philoſophy, than they are at preſent.

We would fain hope that France will not, (like the Spaniards of the fifteenth century) carry fire and ſword into the peaceable iſlands of the Indies, merely to eſtabliſh fantaſtical opinions—Her laws will one day govern the univerſe, but their wiſdom only will cauſe them to be univerſally adopted,—not a propenſity to violence.

Signed by two hundred and ſeventy citizens of Havre, merchants and mariners.

Havre, Auguſt 26, 1791.

Sept. 18. A deputation from the community of Paris repaired to the Thuilleries. The mayor who was at its head, addreſſed the following ſpeeches to the king and queen?

"SIRE,

"The community preſents to your majeſty the homage and reſpect of the city of Paris. It lays before you the joy and the benedictions of the people. Two years of labour, of evils, and of ſtorms, are happily terminated by the completion of the conſtitution, and by your majeſty's acceptation of it. Henceforth reſting upon this conſtitution, Sire, and governed by immutable laws, who will promote the public proſperity. When every heart is devoted to you—when your's is devoted to the French—who will undertake to diſturb that intimate agreement of the nation and its king? The moment which attaches you anew to France, and it to you, will ſecure the tranquillity of the city of Paris, which has been ſo long agitated. Peace and goodneſs, the juſtice and the virtues of your majeſty are our true friends. You will fix them among us, Sire: and you will be happy in the love of the French, as the French will be in your welfare.

ANSWER OF THE KING.

"The welfare of the nation will ever be the wiſh moſt dear to my heart. Its true welfare can only be attained by maintaining public order and tranquillity. You are to avail yourſelf of all the means with which the law inveſts you, to concur with me in attaining that end."

"MADAME,

"The community preſents to your majeſty the reſpects of the city of Paris, in the moſt memorable epoch—the joy has been univerſal. The king has received the benedictions of the people—you have participated them, and the city of Paris joins the expreſſion of its ſentiments to the voice of the nation. May theſe ſentiments prove pleaſing to your majeſty—Deign frequently to recal them, and to recal them to the king.

"Say, Madame, to the auguſt prince, brought up for France near your perſon, that theſe ſentiments are deſtined for him, and that we will one day pay him all the welfare which his tenderneſs, which his cares ſhall have ſhed upon the king and upon your majeſty."

The queen anſwered, "That ſhe coincided in every thing with the ſentiments of the king; and entreated the municipality to aſſure the citizens of the capital, that ſhe ſhould daily inſpire her ſon with them, and that ſhe would contribute to the utmoſt of her power to the welfare of the nation."

"In the evening, by order of the king, the Thuilleries and the Champ Elyſſes will be illuminated."

The day that is to terminate the labours of the preſent memorable legiſlature, is at length fixed; this important event is to take place on the 30th inſtant.

The new aſſembly will then meet; and after verifying their powers, will proceed to buſineſs.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, *September* 10.

This day his majeſty's ſhip Impregnable, of 98 guns, Sir Thomas Bayard, was paid off and laid up in ordinary.

When the Impregnable was paid off, all the ſeamen went to the pay table in uniform; and after receiving their wages, they went reſpectfully to return thanks to all the officers for their treatment of them; as did alſo upwards of ſixty fine boys, ſons of the ſeamen, who, from the liberality of the officers, had been taught to read and write.

PORTSMOUTH, *September* 12.

An invention is ſucceſsfully uſed in the Dock-yard for tarring ropes by the labour of horſes inſtead of men, and another is ſhortly to be introduced for laying the cables by the ſame means. This will be a great injury to the people employed in the rope-houſe, but a very conſiderable ſaving to government.

Mr. Pring, a bruſh-maker of this place, has alſo diſcovered a method of preventing the fatal accidents that happen through guns burſting, by being honeycombed, &c. This invention has been ſubmitted to and approved of by the maſter-general of the ordnance, and a board of field officers of the artillery, and by them ordered in future to be uſed. It is a bruſh with ſprings, conſtructed on extremely ingenious mechanical principles, and cannot poſſibly fail of anſwering the end propoſed.

On the 9th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, Reed, the celebrated pedeſtrian, ſet out in a field near Goſport, to go 100 miles from that time till next morning at ten, to decide a trifling bet of ten guineas. He reſted two

hours and twenty minutes of the time (twenty-two hours) and performed the undertaking, extraordinary as it appears, with three miles over, and some minutes to spare.

LONDON, *September* 10.

The following instance of courage and stratagem merits notice, and is worthy to be recorded, though practised against us by an enemy.

One of the cruisers, being a-head of the fleet employed in carrying the Bombay detachment round to Tillicherry, saw, at day break one morning, a number of boats a-head, to which she immediately gave chase, conjecturing, very justly, that they were enemies. On perceiving that they were pursued, an armed patimer that had them under convoy shortened sail, and made several seeming manœuvres as if she intended to come along side, and be examined by the cruiser; —by the time she came within hail, the breeze had died away, and all her convoy of boats were rowing fast in for the shore. Her commander being ordered on board, procrastinated compliance as long as possible; at length, however, being threatened with a shot, and perceiving that his boats were all out of danger he took to his oars, and presently passed the cruiser, which now commenced a brisk fire on the patimer; the latter, however, disregarded it, resolutely continued her course, and finally escaped.

The aggrandisements which must accrue to the India company by the capture of Seringapatam cannot be otherwise than immense: for, independent of the revenues of the tyrant, and the quantity of specie in that capital, its being the great emporium for the trade of the Carnatic will render it of inestimable value.

Sept. 14. This morning the Cumberland of 74 guns, captain Macbride, was paid off in Hamoaze. The crew with pendants and flags, on landing, placed the boatswain, Mr. Alexander, in a phaeton, and drew it through the towns of Dock and Plymouth, in the latter town, they stopped at all the inns and public houses, and drank their noble captain's health, the health of their officers, the boatswain and the crew. Flags were hoisted in various parts of the town, in compliment to captain Macbride. The Devonshire band of music played several popular tunes before the phaeton, and the concourse of people assembled on the occasion was immense.

The happy tars evinced their regard for their officers, after a four year's service, by presenting the first and second lieutenants, Mr. Clements and Mr. Somerville, with very handsome swords, elegantly mounted; and the boatswain with a plate to the amount of 50l. on which was engraved the following motto:

To Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, boatswain of his majesty's ship Cumberland, of 74 guns,

This is a present for you,
From the Cumberland's jovial crew.

The ship's company were orderly, conducted themselves in a style and manner which reflected the highest honour upon them; and they took leave of captain Macbride and the officers of the ship very affectionately; gave them nine cheers, and received from their captain and officers every encomium on their good behaviour during their being on board the Cumberland.

Sept. 15. The emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia, beginning to feel the havock made in their finances, are both soliciting loans, the former at four per cent. the latter at five per cent.

The debt of the empress is immense, as besides what she owes to foreign nations, there is hardly a merchant of any eminence in her own dominions to whom she is not a debtor; her resources, however, are great, and her mind seems to be equal to all her contingencies.

The above loans, with the American loan, have drawn from this country within these three weeks, near a million sterling; yet such is the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the great influx of wealth from all Europe, that notwithstanding the above sum, with the expence of the late armament before us, the stocks have scarcely fallen one half per cent.

The report of the day is, that the courts of Berlin and Vienna are on the point of concluding an alliance offensive and defensive, by which they engage to guarantee one another's dominions: to this alliance it is said that the courts of Russia and Stockholm, will likewise accede.

By the registers of Cadiz and Lisbon, the importation of gold and silver from South-America, upon an average, is five millions annually. Of this above a million is brought every year into England, in return for the manufactures sent to Spain and Portugal, independent of raw materials, wine, fruit, salt, &c. obtained from these countries. Thus it happens, from the superior industry of the British manufactures, and the spirit of enterprise among the merchants, that the mines of Mexico, Peru, and Brasil, produce more solid advantages to this country, than they do to the Spaniards and Portuguese.

Sept. 20. Letters received within these few days from Cadiz describe the situation of the people there, and in most other parts of Spain, as perfectly uneasy and dissatisfied. The recent rigorous measures taken to repress the progress of the French principles have generally increased, and, in some instances created popular discontents. French politics are the general topic, and whenever they are discussed, the conduct of the national assembly is talked of with rapture and admiration. From the general temper of the public mind, it should seem as if the people waited only for a favourable conjuncture of circumstances to imitate the conduct they admire. The government in Spain, never very strong, is now from its apprehensions and embarrassments, less able than ever to conduct itself with proper strength and caution, and every day evinces its folly by some absurd measure, designed to prevent, but really fitted to execute public discontent.

Sept. 22. The king of Sweden is not contented with taking the Bouilles, father and son into his service, but has caused his acceptance of them to be thus notified in the Stockholm Gazette.

In consequence of the distinguished qualities and military skill, which the marquis de Bouille, formerly general of the army in the service of France, has long displayed; and out of respect to the attachment which he has shewn to the king and queen of France and to their family, his majesty has taken the marquis into his service, and has granted him the rank of lieutenant-general with priority, according to the date of his brevet as a French general. His son count Louis Joseph de Bouille, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the French cavalry, is appointed aid-de-camp to the king, and appointments for both have been assigned in the extraordinary list.

Thus intemperately and uninvited does the king of Sweden display his enmity to the new constitution of France.

To mark the ingratitude of such conduct, it is necessary to state, that during the time when the crown of France disbursed the earnings of the people, this monarch received from them an annual salary of £. 200,000, to shew its indecency, it is enough to state, that he never has been invited, or authorised by any complaint from the French king, to utter an opinion concerning his situation.

There is in this sort of peremptory violence, which is seldom consistent with justice, a degree of petulent resentment which is beneath a great man upon any occasion. He adopts a general whom the existing government of another country declared a traitor; and he shews disrespect to a people whom he dare not attack, knowing very well that they are attending too seriously to their own happiness to think of attacking him.

Extract of a letter from Strasburg, August 18.

" On the 13th instant, at night, a terrible alarm was heard on the banks of the Rhine. About eleven o'clock at night the general beat to arms, and the alarm bell (Pocsin) announced that the enemy had passed the Rhine: several couriers were dispatched instantly to Strasburg to demand assistance. M. Gesb deferred sending the troops required for at least two hours after the demand was made. Mean while the brave constitutional curate of Biscbem (M. Gelin) put on his armour, took his musket and sabre, and put in his girdle a pair of pistols. In this garb he put himself at the head of the national guards of his parish, and deliverd a brief harangue worthy of the ancient Romans: " My friends, the enemy have at length attacked us; we fly to defend our country; he who has the baseness to run away, merits death, for our greatest enemies are cowards and aristocrats."

" This intrepid curate at the head of this troop, composed of Lutherians, Anabaptists and Jews, after a march of three leagues arrived at Gaubshein, where the alarm had been given, it had been caused by the insurrection of some fanatics, who had almost stoned to death the constitutional curate of the parish. The author of this mischief was a certain post-master, who was immediately seized, and sent prisoner to Strasburg. The communities of Beche and Schilik have rendered public honours to M. Gelin, who deserves to be their general, if he was not their curate."

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE AT PILNITZ.

The following paper is printed on the continent, with an address to the people, congratulating them on the near prospect of their being freed from their chains of slavery by it, which they call the DEATH WARRANT of the two sovereigns themselves.

CONVENTION between his MAJESTY the EMPEROR, and his PRUSIAN MAJESTY.

His majesty the emperor, and his majesty the king of Prussia, having heard the wishes and representations of Monsieur (the French king's brother) and the count d'Artois, do jointly declare, that they look upon the actual situation of his majesty the king of France as an object of common concern to all the sovereigns of Europe. They hope that this concern will, doubtless, be acknowledged by all the powers, from whom assistance is required; and that, in consequence, they will not refuse employing, in conjunction with their said majesties, the most efficacious means, relative to their forces, in order to enable the king of France to consolidate, in the most perfect liberty, the basis of a monarchial government, suitable to the rights of sovereigns, and the welfare of the French nation.—Then and in this case, their said majesties the emperor and the king of Prussia, are determined to act speedily, with mutual concord, and with necessary forces, to obtain the proposed end in common.

Mean while they will give to their troops necessary orders that they may be ready for putting themselves in a state for activity.

Pilnitz, the 27th of August, 1791.

Sept. 28. The following whimsical circumstance is said to have recently occurred at the funeral of a comedian at Ludlow, in Shropshire.—His brothers of the *Sock* and *Buskin*, willing to pay the last duties to their deceased companion, agreed to follow the body to the grave; but as they were not all possessed of mourning, some of them borrowed of the town's people:—amongst the rest, the chief mourner obtained a black coat of a shoe-maker; but as the procession moved past honest Crispin's house, a large *dog* (attracted no doubt by the well-known scent of his master's coat) absolutely seized the poor player by the skirt, and would not suffer him to proceed an inch further.—The funeral was obliged to move on without him—and the solemnity of so *tragical* an event was instantly changed to *comedy*—even the clergyman forgot his gravity, and the whole cavalcade became " *merry mourners*!"

A gentleman who advertises for a wife, and the comforts of a small family, desires letters to be addressed to the *Child-bed-linen* warehouse in Tavistock-street —No bad *sign* this.

Sept. 30. The following article of intelligence, said to be authentic, will serve in some decree to elucidate the precise purposes of the meeting which lately took place at Pilnitz, between the emperor and the king of Prussia.—The count d'Artois urged the granting some relief to the French king in very strong terms, but the decision of the conversation was this: " That if the other powers of Europe could be engaged to assist in restoring the French monarchy to its former splendour, the king of Prussia and the emperor would feel no objection to co-operate with them, but that they could not think of making any such attempt on any other terms."

BOSTON, *November* 19.

The honourable mention made of the American war, in the letter of the king of the French, to the national assembly, displays the goodness of that monarch's heart and ought to make suitable impressions on the minds of the free citizens of the United States.

The receipt of the intelligence of the ratification of the French constitution, by Louis XVI. spread satisfaction and joy, through all ranks of citizens in this metropolis. The bells were rung, and amidst the thanksgiving of the day offered to Almighty God, in our temples, that pleasing event very largely partook. In the evening the house of the honourable consul of France, and several others, were beautifully illuminated.

Illustrious as M. de la Fayette has shewn himself, in the hero, and the champion of liberty; his benevolence and philanthropy add splendour to his character. Immediately on the delivery of the declaration of the king of the French, he moved for an act of amnesty and oblivion on all past political conduct—which was instantly decreed by the assembly. In consequence, we learn, the refugee princes, *ci devant* nobles, &c. are returning into France.

Nov. 21. Saturday last arrived here from St. Martin's, the schooner Sally, Samuel Cobb, master, in fifteen days. Captain James Dodge, who came passenger in her, gives us the following intelligence:

On the 25th of October, between the hours of four and six in the morning, came on a very severe hurricane, which drove every vessel on shore that lay in Great Bay, St. Martin's, the greatest part of which, it is supposed, were entirely lost. Amongst them were the following;

Ship Maria, Burnham, New-London; schooners Henry, Brown, Kennebeck; Donald, Denton, New-York; sloop Cumberland, Dodge, jun. North-Carolina. One schooner and a sloop belonging to St. Martin's.

He further informs, that great damage was done to the dwelling houses in St. Martin's, and that about ninety were blown down in Anguilla.

We learn also, that all the vessels at St. Eustatia, except three put out to sea, were destroyed.

NEW-YORK, *December* 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in this city.

" Last week a small yawl about 14 feet keel, came into this harbour with the captain and crew of a French ship which foundered and sunk about 1100 miles to the eastward of this island.—They, in number fifteen, with the captain, took to this little boat, with one small sail, and in a most wonderful manner were preserved thirteen days, during which time they navigated at least 700 miles on the ocean, and were at last picked up by an English brig from Nova-Scotia to Grenada, and brought so near this island that they again took to their boat, and arriving here were treated with great humanity and tenderness."

The situation for the national manufactory lately incorporated by the general assembly of the state of New-Jersey, is not yet fixed upon; but it is conjectured, the falls of Passaick will be the spot, as there is, probably, no place on the continent more happily seated for mill-seats—a never failing stream of water, with a fall of 60 or 70 feet—no apprehensions from freshes, and within two or three miles of navigable water—Indeed boats, were a small sum expended in clearing out the river, might load and unload at the mills and factories—Add to this the beauty, population and healthiness of the country; which all conspire to render this the most eligible situation in Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 3.

Accounts from the southward inform, that the commissioners who met at Rock Landing, in Georgia, for the purpose of running the line agreeable to the treaty with the Creeks, waited till the beginning of November for the Creek chiefs, when they despaired of being able to effect the business this season. The difficulties which prevented the chiefs from attending, are said to be raised by the famous Bowles, who arrived in the Creek country in September last.

The more men can be made to think, the better, books have the tendency—But they are dear and scarce. All the lazy, and almost all the busy, neglect them, because it is a task. Who would begin that could not or would not finish the reading one? Every body reads the Almanack—it is the poor man's library—but the lesson, though good, is too seldom taught.

A news-paper is cheap, of small bulk, and goes every where—besides, it is a treat which always creates an appetite, for curiosity is sauce to it. Add to all this, it is daily, or weekly, served—it is a kind of standing dish. A news-paper, therefore, is a valuable utensil of knowledge—it tells us facts at the minute we are curious to know them—it tells us also the opinion of the world upon them. We keep company

with the absent; we are, by their means, made acquainted with strangers—we feel, in solitude, a sympathy with mankind—without abstruse thinking, we receive the truths which others have hammered out. Men stick to their business, and yet the public is addressed as a town meeting. Yet the Gazettes follow us to out closets, and give us counsel there. With all this pleasure, and more than all this use, they need not cost any thing, to the public, to be made easy of circulation through all parts of the country.

Dec. 5. The samples of buttons from the manufactory in Conecticut, which are presented for inspection to the members of congress, afford the fullest evidence of the practicability of furnishing, without importation that necessary article, upon the cheapest terms, and of the best quality.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, November 28.

"I have just received information from the eastward, that the town of Port-au-Prince was destroyed by fire, on or about the seventh of this month—I hope the account is not true, but I have no reason to doubt it."

Dec. 7. Authentic intelligence of fresh disturbances among the Creek Indians.

The public have been informed, by numerous paragraphs extracted from the London papers, that a Mr. Bowles arrived in England from America, in the course of the year 1790, with several Indians belonging to some of the southern tribes—That the said Bowles, and Indians, had received countenance and support, to a certain degree, and that they sailed from England, during the course of the last summer, enriched with presents, for the Bahama Islands.

It now appears, that the said Bowles, after arriving at the Bahamas, sailed for Indian river, so called, lying on East-Florida, and thence proceeded to that part of the Creek country inhabited by the Seminolies, where he arrived in the month of September last.

That at the time of his arrival, the Creeks were preparing to execute the treaty, made between them and the United States, at New-York in August 1790. They had chosen the chiefs to attend at the Rock-Landing on the first of October, the time stated for running the boundary lines mentioned in the treaty—The White-Bird king of the Cusitahs being of this commission.

Bowles's appearance however at that crisis—the presents he brought with him, and his bold assertions, caused great agitations and hesitation among the ignorant part, and of course among the mass of the Creeks.

Although it appears that a considerable portion of the upper Creeks, and indeed all the respectable chiefs, were for running the line, notwithstanding the delusions of Bowles, it is presumed that he is an impostor—But, he pretends, "he has powers from the British government to conclude a treaty with the Creeks—The basis of which shall be a revocation, on their part, of the treaty with the United States, and a guarantee of all their lands."

He has spread reports, that he has three ships loaded with goods, arms and ammunition, and cannon—that if the Creeks will permit him, he will establish a fort, and trading houses, at which the Creeks shall be supplied with goods of all sorts, upon better terms than ever they have been, and that he has six thousand men, in the islands, ready to support him.

That he would write to Georgia, and prevent the lines being run, and he accordingly has written to the commissioners, who were waiting at the Rock Landing, expecting the Creek chiefs, which letter is dated at "Uiachees, October 26, 1791," and signed, "general Wm. A. Bowles, director of affairs for Creek nation." In this letter, and in his general declarations, he asserts, that Alexander M'Gillivray has deceived the Indians in the treaty made at New-York; but, that he is willing to form a treaty with the United States in behalf of the Creek nation, and declares that the former treaty shall not be executed.

The Indians, distracted by his arts, have entreated the United States to wait until the spring, before the boundary shall be marked, and if Bowles, whom they style the "lying captain," shall then turn out an impostor, they will attend and run the boundary lines without further difficulty.

It appears that Mr. M'Gillivray has faithfully adhered to the interests of the United States, warmly recommending that the line should be run at the time appointed, and that Bowles's falsehoods should be entirely disregarded—Indeed, his importance, and life, probably depend on Bowles being driven out of the nation.

A considerable detachment of the troops of the United States, and Mr. Ellicott the surveyor, and three respectable commissioners from the state of Georgia, were assembled punctually at the Rock-Landing on the Oconee, the first of October, and they waited for the Creek chiefs until the beginning of November, when they despaired of the business being effected this season.

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

THE following anecdote is taken from the translation of doctor Isert's voyage to Guinea and the Caribbee islands, lately published. The perusal of it is recommended to the advocates for the slave-trade, as an evidence of the evils which arise from that traffic, even in cases where neither force nor fraud are employed.

In the eighth letter, doctor Isert describes the manners of the negroes in the vicinity of Christiansburg. Among the particulars, he mentions their remarkable attachment to their children, and relates an affecting instance of it, to which he was witness. One of them, being involved in debts which he was unable to pay, acknowledged to his creditor that he had nothing left to satisfy his demand, except his own person, of which he might dispose as he thought fit: the latter took the poor fellow at his word, and sold him to the Danes. During his confinement at the fort, where he was shut up with other slaves, till a ship should sail for the West-Indies, his son formed the affectionate and noble resolution of delivering him from slavery. The parental tenderness of the old man, who chose rather to forfeit his own liberty and endure the hardships of perpetual slavery than to sell his child, which, by the laws of his country, he might have done, prompted the latter to this heroic exertion of filial duty: he came to the fort, accompanied by some of his relations, and insisted on being accepted instead of his father; this was granted, and the scene which took place on their meeting, was such as must have melted any heart, excepting that of a dealer in slaves: It was the contest of the noblest and most benevolent affections: the father, with grief and reluctance, accepted the freedom which was forced on him, and the generous youth surrendered his limbs to the chains with apparent pleasure. The benevolent author of the work before us, deeply affected with this interesting scene, represented it to the Danish governor, who generously advanced the money to pay the debt; on which the young man was released, and happiness was restored to this worthy family."

DUMFRIES, *December* 1.

On Sunday the 25th instant, the following melancholy affair took place near Chester-Gap, Culpepper county. Mr. John Johnston, having a dispute with captain James Browning (his brother-in-law) respecting a negro slave, Johnston in a passion went to the house of captain Browning armed with a rifle, and on seeing the object of his fury, declared he came with the intention of killing either Browning or his son. Captain Browning finding his life in danger, took his rifle and retreated behind his stable, and being pursued by Johnston, fired, and lodged the contents in the breast of Johnston, of which he expired on the spot. Captain Browning then went and delivered himself up to a magistrate.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 15.

British Mail Packets.

Admiral Hughes, naval commander on the Halifax station, has ordered, that the British armed schooners shall sail from thence to New-York, monthly, during the winter, to carry the mails to and from those places. The first was made up at Halifax, the 31st of October.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in New-York, dated November 20.

"The countess of Effingham died on board the Diana frigate within three days sail of New-York; the frigate has returned with her corpse to this island. The assembly of which have ordered the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars to be paid towards defraying the expence of her funeral, which is to take place the first of next month."

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 20th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Clagett, near Upper Marlborough,

A NUMBER of valuable healthy country born NEGROES of different ages and sexes, household and kitchen furniture, also the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a quantity of corn and fodder. One half of the purchase money to be paid in six months, the remainder in twelve. Bond with security will be required, and to carry interest.

MARY CLAGETT, Administratrix
of Thomas Clagett.

December 6, 1791.

Just received from LONDON, by the WILLIAM and MARY, Captain LEONARD, and to be sold by the subscriber,

URN DRESSING GLASSES, with drawers, oval and square; swing ditto, without drawers; double and single inlaid tea caddies; billiard balls; backgammon tables; dice boxes and dice.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, December 9, 1791.

A Hat Manufactory.

TOOTELL & NORTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they mean to open a HAT MANUFACTORY in South-East-street, in this city, on or before the 31st of January, where it will be carried on, in an extensive manner, in all its various branches. Mr. NORTON, who has been foreman to Mr. John Gray, hatter, in Baltimore-town, (and has also worked in several of the first manufactories in London,) flatters himself, that he will give general satisfaction to those persons, who honour them with their custom.

Commissions from the country, will be gladly received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Those persons having FUR's for sale, will always receive the best prices for them, cash in hand.

Annapolis, December 15th, 1791.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of EDMUND JENINGS, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to render their claims legally proved, and those who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

EDMUND JENINGS, Executor.

w 6

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his plantation on Herring Creek.

DAVID WEEMS.

November 26, 1791.

St. Mary's county, November 28, 1791.

The SUBSCRIBER will SELL for CASH,

ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable LAND, adjoining the land advertised by Mr. Thomas Bond, which will make a seat of valuable level land, and in a few years an opportunity of purchasing a small plantation adjoining the above lands.

WILFRED NEALE.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.

F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 4, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against hunting, with dog or gun, within my enclosures on Rhode river, without permission from my overseer.

JAMES CARROLL.

November 21, 1791.

CAME to the subscriber, living on Patapsco, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, appears to be about ten years old, his left hind foot white above the hoof, and has a blaze face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

w 3

RAN away, about one year ago, from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, three miles from Alexandria ferry, a negro man by the name of ANTHONY, five feet eight or ten inches high, knock kneed, which gives him a bad countenance when walking, he stammers a little, and has petitioned for his freedom at the general court at Annapolis, last September was one year, and was ordered to return to my house, he came back in December, but did not stay more than a fortnight, and passed for a free negro. Any man who will stop the said Anthony, and secure him so that I may get him again, shall have a reward of one guinea, and three pounds if brought home to me; also, any man who will discover by whom, planter, farmer, or tradesman, he is harboured and employed, and certify it before any court, so as I may recover damages, shall have a reward of five pounds, paid by

PETER SAVARY.

LEWIS NETH,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from where he kept store in Fleet-street, to the house lately built by Mr. F. Grammar, opposite the south-west end of the Market, where he has opened a large and general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable to the season,

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE,

——Amongst which are——,

ROSE & Duffil Blankets,
Rugs,
Fearnoughts,
Twilled Kerseys,
Halfthicks,
Negro Cottons,
Striped & plain Coatings,
Plains,
Forrest Clothes,
Superfine, second & coarse Broad Clothes,
Superfine Cassimers,
Double milled Drab,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Linens,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Joans Spinning,
Wildbores,
Camblets,
Dimities,
Bombazenet,
Bombazets,
Crapes,
Corduroys,
Thicksets,
Franklin Cords,
Velvets,
Valencias,
Satinets,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Toilenets,
Checks,
Bed-Ticks,
Irish Linens,
Sheetings and Dowlass,
Russia Sheetings,
Osnabrigs,
Ticklenburgs,
German Linens,
Brown Hollands,
A handsome Assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes,
Shawls,
White Cottons,
Muslins,
Muslin Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Rich Silk, Tamboured Cassimer, Casinet, and Bagatelle Jacket Shapes,
Rich white and black Sattins and Lutestrings,
Black Peelongs,
Modes,
Sarsnets,
Persians,
An Assortment of Ribbons,
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Fine and coarse Hats,
Silk, Cotton, Silk & Cotton, Worsted and Yarn Hose,
Writing Paper,
Ink-Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Ironmongery, Cutlery and Hard-Ware,
Queen's Ware,
Wool and Cotton Cards,

With a number of other ARTICLES, all which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for Sale,

GROCERIES,

West-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Wine, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar; Imperial, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch, Fig-Blue, Indico, Salt, Saltpetre, Glauber Salts, Allum, Copperas, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, November 1, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 3

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on the 12th day of January, 1792, for READY CASH,

ALL Charles Smith's right of a tract of LAND, called SHARPE, agreeable to his last will and testament, lying in Charles county, on Mattawoman Swamp, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway. w3

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

November 22, 1791. 3X

WARREN ACADEMY,

FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. *John Dyson*, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, *James Campbell*, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the purpose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof shall be hereafter made known. 3

By order of the trustees,

WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.

November 17, 1791.

THE subscriber, in London-town, gives notice, that he wants a plantation of about two hundred acres of good LAND to RENT or LEASE, with a tolerable dwelling house and other out houses on it, he would choose it to be within ten or twelve miles of this place. Any person that has such a plantation to rent or lease, and will give information to the subscriber, he will treat of the same directly, and if they can agree on terms will move on it in the spring. 3X tf

JOHN SEFTON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron Works, on the 26th instant, a negro slave named JERRY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on when he went away, a short pale blue coat, red jacket, buckskin breeches, good felt hat, and shoes; he is an artful villain, and is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much about the country. Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by tf

9 CHARLES DUVALL.

November, 1791.

Annapolis, November 23, 1791.

THE subscriber apprehends business will require him to leave Annapolis by the first of January next, and will probably be absent some length of time, he therefore earnestly begs those who are in his debt, to call in the course of next month, and if they cannot discharge their accounts, they may at least make some agreeable arrangements—This request is so reasonable, it is presumed those concerned will not neglect complying therewith. Should there still remain delinquents, they may rest assured that recourse will be had to a mode more obligatory, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

X WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, after which she will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any further claims.

1 ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Admx.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or passing through any of my enclosed lands, near Herring creek church, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.

November 12, 1791. X JOHN L. CHEW.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
Cassimers,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welsh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Muslinets,
Muslins of all sorts,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickset,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fustains,
Corduroys,
Black Princess Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Flanders Bed-Bunts,
Checks, ¾ and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies fashionable Beaver, Hats,
Mens coarse ditto,
Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Broad and Narrow Ribands,
Modes and Sattins,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Ditto lined with Flannel,
Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
White Sattin ditto,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

9X

Fine Old MADEIRA,

By the PIPE, or GALLON.

St. Mary's, October 8, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I intend to apply to the next general assembly for an act to make valid a deed executed by Caleb Jones to me, for about forty-eight acres of land, Part of BECKWITH's LODGE, lying in St. Mary's county, which deed was not recorded in the time prescribed by law, and to direct the recording of the said deed.

X MORDECAI JONES.

LAND,

A PLACE called SANDGATE, for sale, containing above 300 acres, situated between the Baltimore and South river roads, within one mile of Annapolis. Apply to MATTHIAS BOARDLEY, on Wye river, Eastern Shore.

October 24, 1791. X

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, on the 29th day of September last, a mulatto man, who calls himself HARRY JONES: He has lately been proved, in Charles county court, by Joseph Clarke, of the state of Virginia, to have once been his property, and that he the said Clarke sold the aforesaid fellow, about ten years ago, to a certain John M'Daniel, who then lived near Fort Pitt, in the state of Virginia. Jones is about twenty-four years old, five feet six inches high, tolerably well cloathed, has a scar on his forehead and right hand. His master is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 11, 1791. X

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 6

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon,

By order, 6

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. *William Sanders*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

9 FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 23, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdevesture, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof. 13

J. H. STONE.

Somerset county, October 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber, a languishing prisoner in Somerset county gaol, intends to apply to the next session of assembly to liberate him from confinement, and from debts which he is unable to pay. 9X

JOHN KENNEDY.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very respectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight* and *passengers*, to commence running the 20th instant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to *Cecil Court House*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The *proprietors* solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Easton* rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Passengers*, and *shippers* that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cecil Court House*,
HENRY DARLEY, }
Wm. CLAY, } *Newcastle.*
BOND and LEES, }

Passage to Cæcil Court-House,	7	6
to Newcastle in stage,	6	0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3	9
	17	3

Heavy freight, 2*s.* per cwt. from city to city. Light in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791. 12

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Sprigg's.——PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impertinent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary cloathing of a crop negro.——MAREEN a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good cloathing.——JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are Jurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esqr. West river.——The fellow Jack will be hired to a strict master at a very reasonable rate, until next April term. 5 tf

JOHN P. MERCER.

Annapolis, November 16, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.